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COURIER, THAT

FREE AND SLAVE LABOR ARE

THE MAN IS UNWILLING TO LEAVE

THE SIDE OF THE WHITE MAN;

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the Sabbath to read the Bible and hear a sermon. A rumor got round and said that "Seaver preached abolition sermons," but nothing was done about it until Saturday night, Christmas Eve. At 1 o'clock in the morning, he was wakened by a large delegation, who, after ransacking his papers and books, and obtaining from him an admission that five negroes had attended his meetings—how many whites attended is not stated—ordered him to leave within twenty days. Seaver offered to go at once if they would buy his place, but they refused, and he came away within the specified time, finding it impossible to dispose of his property.

EXCITEMENT AT ABBEVILLE, MISS. The Oxford *Mercury* of Thursday, 24th, says:

Considerable excitement was produced in our neighboring town of Abbeville, last Sunday and Monday, by a gang of ten peddlers. Some stories represent them to us as having been Irish or German, and others that they were Abolitionists, endeavoring to stir up an insurrection. The neighborhood became greatly alarmed when they appeared, as many of that kind of traders do not often travel together. They were, the whole ten, arrested on Monday, and taken to Abbeville and examined, but no proof was elicited against them, except that several were operating without license. They were ordered to leave the State within a given time.

The *Norristown* (Pa.) *Republican* says: "Christian Stout, a good Democrat, long a resident of Upper Dublin, and for a year or two of Plymouth township, removed to Maryland a few years ago to work a farm for Wm. Ernest, Hon. John McNair, and others, and has resided there ever since. About two weeks ago, he appeared amongst us again, and informed us that he was a fugitive from his home. He says that a short time after the opening of Congress, and the introduction of Clark's resolution, a wealthy Englishman, his neighbor, handed him *Heller's* book to read. He read it, and then seeing his neighbor, he told him that he was done with it, and desired him to take it; but he said, "No, never mind giving it to me, hand it to one of your neighbors." He did so, and shortly afterwards the Englishman was arrested, as were some others. It was then informed that the slaveholders had six十二 names on their paper of persons who had been arrested for circulating *Heller's* book, uttering abolition sentiments, and sympathizing with Brown. As his trial was among the prescribed, he suddenly left for Pennsylvania. The Englishman was bailed in the sum of \$2,500, and immediately left for New York, intending to forfeit the bail, and abandon the State. Before Stout left he consulted a lawyer, who told him that although they might perhaps not convict him, they would probably keep him in jail a year or two, and put him to much cost, so he concluded he had better leave. He is now waiting the result of the trial of others."

A young man named Baker, formerly an organist and daguerreotypist at Rome, New York, and son of Rev. Mr. Baker, of Utica, was lately driven from Augusta, Georgia, by slaveholding mob. Mr. Baker went to August to take the position of organist in an Episcopal church, and had played there several weeks when he was warned to leave, or submit to a coat of tar and feathers.

THE APPEAL OF ONE IN BONDAGE. The Rev. Daniel Worth writes from Greensboro's Prison, N. C., that he is held to answer in two counties in that State on a charge of circulating *Helper's* Book, and he asks all persons wishing to write to him to abstain from allusions to slavery, and all else which can excite the South, as his letters undergo a close scrutiny, and all inflammatory matter will greatly prejudice him. He adds: "Lines of Christian condonance and sympathy gladly received, and the prayers of all Christians earnestly solicited."

MR. ANDREW BEFORE THE HARPER'S FERRY COMMITTEE.

John A. Andrew, Esq., of Boston, seems to have given the Harper's Ferry investigating Committee the benefit of his views in a plain and unreserved manner, which we trust was satisfactory to his questioners. We take the following from the N. Y. *Tribune's* report:

John A. Andrew, of Boston, also appeared before the Committee. He was summoned because the Committee had learned through Mr. Chilton of this city, that he had been retained as counsel for the defense that when he engaged Boston that John Brown had been tried without time for preparation, without opportunity of being rescued by his friends, and have his case properly examined, and while prostrated on his bed, and unable to sit up and instruct counsel, if he had any, the whole proceeding struck his mind, and that of most people whom he met, as a judicial outrage—certainly without any parallel in the history of Massachusetts. He supposed Virginia was strong enough to withstand any case with such a record of severity, and was without being excited by unfeigned apprehension. He confessed, too, sympathy for a man whom he believed the victim of an idea, and whose misfortune had probably been precipitated by what his family and friends had seen and suffered at the hands of the Slave Power in Kansas. He had entertained a good opinion of him as a brave and conscientious defender of the Free State cause, which he considered the cause of liberty and good government, in which he had a personal interest, as well as from the South, had a common interest.

In consequence of his own reflections, and the suggestions of others representing all shades of opinion, and as there was no time to lose, he assumed the responsibility of engaging Southern counsel in Washington and Richmond, whose business should be to secure John Brown the fullest and fairest trial of which the circumstances would admit. He accordingly guaranteed and paid \$1,000 to each of Mr. Phillips and Mr. Green of Richmond three hundred dollars. This money was refunded by the voluntary contributions of various gentlemen, when they became informed of his interference, and who approved its purpose and accomplishment. Many contributed who were anti-slavery, but who thought the excitement would be quieted by a proper defense. No concealment was observed or the whole matter.

The Committee inquired Mr. Andrew's opinion concerning John Brown's conduct in Kansas, and the transactions attributed to him, particularly horse-stealing, and the Potawatomi homicides. Mr. Andrew answered, he had always understood that in the conflicts between the Free and Slave States, the horses were regarded as the spoils of war, and he was not aware that Brown committed any of the acts which he had been before from a motivation which had reached him. Brown was present at the Potawatomi homicides; but he had long since heard that Brown and many other people were convinced that the Potawatomi affair was one of imperative necessity, as a measure of self-defense. Having never been in Kansas, he could not speak of personal knowledge.

The Committee inquired if Mr. Andrew could have felt a sympathy for Brown, in view of his conduct to the slaves in Kansas, if he had known that Brown went to Kansas to train himself and others, and organize a settled plan of violence to invade the slave States. Mr. Andrew replied, certainly not. His convictions were anti-slavery, but he was opposed to their propagation by violence and arms. Reason and intelligence were the only weapons he desired to employ. As a Republican, he felt great cause to complain of the Harper's Ferry affair, and his confirmation, from the point of view in which he could not be wrong, since his opinions were asked, he could not give them frankly. Intending no disrespect to anybody, he considered John Brown and Harper's Ferry as the fruit native to the tree which the slave power had planted; that in view of the aggressions upon Free State men in the Territories, organized in the slave States, and approved by leading Southern men, and the sufferings and disasters to those settlers which filled their minds with a desire to strike up to the point of armed retaliation. However much this transaction was to be condemned or deplored, it was not comparable, in point of public danger, to the assault made upon a Senator of Massachusetts on the very floor of the Senate, and for no other reason than an honest discharge of his duty and a fearless expression of his opinions, which was generally applauded throughout the South. That was a direct and deadly blow aimed at the South, and the government in America. Among other facts, Mr. Andrew stated that he had never seen Brown but once, and that accidentally. That while he impressed him as a man of decided character, he then believed his mind was strangely disturbed; and in writing here to Judge Blair to provide counsel for his defense, he had expressed the opinion that evidence of his insanity could be procured from Boston to Kansas, which was afterward literally verified. After answering these and other questions, Mr. Andrew desired to record his protest against this assumption of undeluged power.

The Liberator.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 17, 1860.

SPEECH OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON, AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MASSACHUSETTS ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

In the Tremont Temple, Boston, Jan. 27, 1860.

acting with logical consistency, from beginning to end.

Now, what we want on our side of the line is, just that uncompromising spirit on behalf of Liberty. Whatever stands in the way of this sacred cause, put it down. If it is a party, let the party be abandoned; if it is the Church, let the Church be anathematized; if it is the Government, let the Government be repudiated. Let us, at least, have Liberty to begin with, and we will achieve everything worth having, afterward, with Liberty. (Applause.)

But where are our natural, inalienable, **CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS**? What protection of them in any way to the resources which I have submitted to the Society, from time to time. They constitute my abolitionism; and though I might multiply words in illustration and enforcement of the propositions therein set forth, I could add nothing at all to their manifest truthfulness.

Let me make a passing reference to our general be-reavement. At the last New England Convention, in the course of some remarks which fell from my lips in regard to the removal of our lamented friend, CHARLES F. HOVEY, I think I observed that every such gathering as this is, in the nature of things, a farewell meeting to some of us. The early and tried Abolitionists have been wonderfully preserved, during the fiery trials through which they have been called to pass, for thirty years. But now, in the course of nature, they must be summoned, ere long, to their eternal home; and so, one by one, they are dropping off—though we will thank God that the new recruits are outnumbering those who are called hence, and we are therefore stronger, numerically, than before.

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